

RUSSIA IS STILL AHEAD.

CHINA SIDES WITH ENGLAND'S ANTAGONIST.

RAILWAY LOAN SANCTIONED DESPITE THE PROTESTS OF THE BRITISH MINISTER.

Shanghai, Aug. 12.—A dispatch from Peking, dated to-day, says that an imperial edict has finally issued, sanctioning the Belgian loan for the construction of the railway line from Peking to Han-Kow, despite the protests of Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister.

London, Aug. 12.—The Peking correspondent of "The Times" says: "Baron de Vinck, the Belgian Minister, yesterday sent a dispatch to the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) asserting that M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, and M. Gérard, the French Minister, had joined him in urging the Tsung-li-Yamen to disregard the attempt of the British Minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, to prevent the ratification of the Peking-Han-Kow contract."

"It is confidently asserted that, despite the British endeavor to obtain a revision of the contract, an imperial decree will issue forthwith for its ratification. The unfriendly role of the British Minister throughout merits the strongest condemnation."

PRESS ATTACKS LORD SALISBURY.
All the morning papers, including the supporters of the Government, attack Lord Salisbury for weakness in dealing with the Chinese question.

"The Daily Chronicle" says: "What is to be the result nobody can say. There is room for the gloomiest forebodings. Does the country realize that for want of a little foresight and firmness Great Britain may ere long be plunged into a colossal war? Such, without the least doubt or exaggeration, is the appalling possibility."

"The Daily Mail" says: "The door is closed. The proudly boasted British lion does not exist in the Yangtse Valley. It is a mistake; and, looking to what Lord Salisbury has done in Egypt, his failure in China is inexplicable."

"The Standard" says: "These repeated humiliations are becoming intolerable."

FRENCH SUPPORT FOR RUSSIA.

Paris, Aug. 11.—The papers are full of the significance of the Chinese question.

"The Matin" says: "In China the greatest game in the world is being played, and French intervention should be efficacious and decisive."

"The Solr" has a sensational article headed "War Between England and Russia Imminent." "The Journal Des Debats" says: "England is now seeking an arrangement with Russia. That understanding is impossible unless Russia remains mistress of the North and England is assured her influence on the Yangtse River. In short, the lines of the section are beginning to be marked along which the disruption would occur whenever China falls to pieces. Clearly, neither France, Germany nor Japan could hold aloof from such an agreement."

The article hints that France would support Russia in the event of war, and says in conclusion: "France will be content with the Southern provinces, bordering on Tonquin."

CHINESE CONCESSION TO FRANCE.

London, Aug. 12.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, it is reported that France has obtained China's promise to lease her the Man-Tai District of Foo-Chow, together with the right to repair her warships in the Chinese Government dockyard at Foo-Chow.

MR. BALFOUR'S STATEMENT.

London, Aug. 11.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader, admitted that the facts set forth in the Peking dispatch to "The Times" to-day were substantially as therein set forth.

The correspondent of "The Times" cabled that the Tsung-li-Yamen had given formal assent to all the conditions proposed by the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Pavloff, regarding the contract for the New-Chang railway extension loan, these conditions being in direct conflict with the terms of the signed contract and designed to block the final completion of the contract, the whole movement being designed as a blow at British concessions.

After making the admission referred to to-day Mr. Balfour added that the matter was "engaging the serious attention of the Government."

APPREHENSIONS OF "RUSSOPHOBES."

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—Following in the footsteps of the "Novosti," the "Novoe Vremya" to-day eulogizes the Marquis of Salisbury for the wisdom with which he keeps in check the Russophobia outbursts of members of his party and the prudence with which he endeavors to obviate all pretext for a misunderstanding between Great Britain and Russia.

Continuing, the "Novoe Vremya" says it observes that "unfortunately more than half the British public share Mr. Chamberlain's views." But the Russian paper cannot understand "why the Russophobes are apprehensive of the Russians at Port Arthur."

"The Novoe Vremya" then says: "The results of the session at Russia of Port Arthur and Tientsin will not show themselves for some time to come. A considerable period must elapse before these ports can serve the purpose for which they were intended by the Russian foreign policy—that of providing a permanent outlet in the Pacific Ocean."

SQUADRON'S SAILING DELAYED.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Gibraltar, Aug. 11.—The British squadron, which was to sail to-day, has received orders to remain here and await further orders.

It is believed that this change in the Admiralty's plans has some connection with the situation in the Far East.

RUSSIA TO USE DYNAMITE GUNS.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—It is announced here in view of the success which has attended the use of dynamite guns in Cuba, the Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Tyrtov, proposes to mount such

Continued on fourth page.

MOVING FROM OLD CAMPS.

CHICKAMAUGA, JACKSONVILLE, FERNANDINA AND MANASSAS TO BE ABANDONED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, Aug. 11.—The abandonment of the Army corps camps at Chickamauga, Jacksonville, Fernandina and Manassas, and the establishment of new camps at Huntsville, Ala.; Lexington, Ky.; Knoxville, Tenn.; and Middletown, Penn., has finally been determined upon by the War Department, and the work of moving the troops from the old camps will be immediately entered upon. The troops at Fernandina will be sent to Huntsville, one division of the First Corps will be sent to Lexington, another to Knoxville, and the Second Division of the Second Corps, under General Davis, will go to Middletown.

So far as practicable, the numerous regiments affected will be so brigaded, divided and stationed as to place them at the camp nearest their respective States, to afford facility in their transportation home at the final disbandment of the troops under the second call, and some of those under the first call. In some instances the troops of the various camps to be moved will be transported by rail, while in others, where the distances are not too great, they will accomplish the journey by march. The latter plan is in high favor with the officials at the War Department, because of the great practice and training which would necessarily be gained. Many of the troops which have not yet had active service at the front have for several months been penned up in the camp, and have for the most part been entirely without requisite exercise.

It is deemed advisable by the authorities to prepare just such troops as for a possible campaign in Cuba, or, at any rate, for garrison duty there, which will of necessity devolve upon some of them. Accordingly, where the distance between the camps is not more than, perhaps, a hundred miles, the troops will cover the stretch on foot, while their heavier accoutrements and camp equipment will be carried by wagon trains.

The President has decided, upon the termination of hostilities by the acceptance of the terms of the treaty of peace offered by this Government to Spain, promptly to muster out of the United States service nearly all of the volunteer troops under the second call, and as many as possible of those under the first call. In many instances it has been a personal sacrifice to the soldiers who have so willingly and enthusiastically volunteered their services, and after the conclusion of hostilities, the sooner these men can be returned home the better it will be for them. In some instances, too, the mustering in of regiments under the second call has not been completed, and in such cases the enlistments will be discontinued immediately. A good many of those regiments which have been mustered in have not been fully equipped, some of them not having even their uniforms, and with these circumstances in view, as well as in consideration of the expense and trouble of the maintenance of such a vast army, it is proposed to muster them out of the service.

The 5th Infantry Regiment, Regulars, has been ordered from Tampa to report to the commanding General of the Department of the Gulf for assignment to station. Their home station before the beginning of hostilities was in the South, and it is the intention of the Department to keep them there for the present. It is believed that the Regular troops now at Mount Point, including those which have just returned from Cuba, after recuperating entirely from the sickness incident to their brilliant campaign at Santiago, will be ordered for permanent garrison duty at Havana or that vicinity. It may be necessary to support a standing army of considerable size for the maintenance of good order in the Regular troops, and, at least, Regulars will monopolize this service.

SHAFTER'S SANITARY REPORT.

DEATHS AND NEW CASES OF FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The following is General Shafter's sanitary report for August 10:

Total number sick, 3,256; total number of fever cases, 2,151; total number new cases of fever, 307; total number fever cases returned to duty, 235. Deaths August 10: Private FRANK FULLER, Company M, 234 Michigan, typhoid fever; Sergeant ARTHUR H. HENRY, 334 Michigan, yellow fever; Private RICHARD W. JOHNSON, Company G, 1st Illinois, typhoid fever; Private WILLIAM J. MOSELEY, Company H, 24th Infantry, yellow fever; Private M. C. THOMPSON, Troop C, 10th Cavalry, yellow fever; Private HARVEY MUIRE, Company E, 6th Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private WILLIAM J. WATERS, Company B, 8th Infantry, typhoid pneumonia; Private HERMAN W. GOETZ, Company F, 1st Illinois, typhoid fever; Corporal JOHN DUNN, Company B, 8th Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private P. VESPER, Company M, 24 Massachusetts, acute diarrhoea.

SANTIAGO'S NEW OFFICIALS.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 11.—Major-General Henry W. Lawton, United States Volunteers, has been appointed Military Governor of the Department of Santiago, and Brigadier-General Leonard Wood, United States Volunteers, has been requested to remain Governor of the city of Santiago, under General Lawton.

Brigadier-General Ezra P. Ewers, United States Volunteers, has been appointed Governor of the city of Guantanamo.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT ELLIOTT.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The following dispatch was received from General Shafter:

Lieutenant William G. Elliott, 12th Infantry, died here at 3 o'clock this morning.

MORE TROOPS COMING NORTH.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 11.—The transports Manteo and Berkshire sail North to-day with the 21st and the balance of the 71st regiments, thus completing the embarkation of the First Division.

The embarkation of the Second Division will begin to-morrow.

FISCAL AGENT AT SANTIAGO.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The North American Trust Company has filed a bond of \$250,000 with the Secretary of the Treasury, and has been made fiscal agent of the Government at Santiago.

JOHN W. MACKAY'S GIFT TO THE SOLDIERS.

Among the many generous contributions by individuals to soldiers at the front none has been more practical and beneficial than the cargo of 80 tons of ice shipped to the Army at Santiago by John W. Mackay. The ice reached its destination within a fortnight after it was ordered. Mr. Mackay has received a letter from General Shafter stating that the ice was a virtual Godsend to the fever-stricken troops, and had doubtless been the means of saving many lives.

WILL ATTEMPT TO SAVE MANILA.

London, Aug. 12.—The Hong Kong correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

"Señor Navarro, the Spanish Consul here, has engaged a steamer to take him to Manila immediately upon the conclusion of peace, in the hope of saving the city from bombardment."

DAILY SEA SHORE EXCURSIONS.

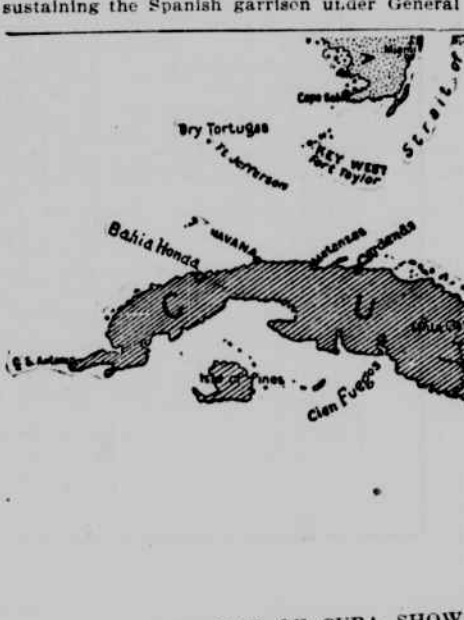
NOW TO TAKE HAVANA.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE CUBAN CAPITAL BEGUN.

MARINES SAIL TO OCCUPY THE ISLE OF PINES, HAVANA'S CHIEF SOURCE OF SUPPLIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, Aug. 11.—The actual campaign against Havana was fairly started yesterday, in accordance with a carefully matured plan of concerted operations between the naval and military forces for the siege of that city. The distinction of taking the initiative has been given to the Marine Corps battalion which two months ago made the first American landing in force on Cuban soil, and, after administering severe punishment to the Spanish guerrilla forces at Guantanamo in fights which were marked by notable gallantry and heroism, has been holding an important position which enabled the ships of the Navy freely to utilize that harbor as a repair and coaling rendezvous.

This battalion is now on the way to seize and occupy the Isle of Pines, which the Army and Navy strategists look upon as the key to the capitulation of Havana. It is on this island that most of the provisions are produced which have fed the capital of Cuba since the blockade was inaugurated. Its droves of cattle have been sustaining the Spanish garrison under General



MAP OF CUBA SHOWING THE ISLE OF PINES.

Blanco, which defends the city, and almost altogether, through its various subsistence supplies, has it been possible to avert wholesale starvation among the population of that municipality.

CAPTAIN GOODRICH IN COMMAND.

The expedition which left Guantanamo yesterday was under the direct command of Captain Caspar F. Goodrich, recently in command of the St. Louis, but now commanding the cruiser Newark, formerly flagship of Commodore Watson's squadron, but now detached for special duty as flagship of the Isle of Pines expedition. The marine battalion under Colonel Robert W. Huntington, promoted to-day for meritorious service in Cuba, is embarked upon the armored auxiliary Resolute, which was especially fitted at the beginning of the war for this battalion and placed under the command of Commander Joseph Eaton. Accompanying the larger vessels are two auxiliaries, the Swanee, under Lieutenant-Commander Daniel Delahanty, who has for his executive officer Lieutenant Victor Blue, just promoted for heroism in making two hazardous reconnaissance near Santiago, and the Scorpion, under Lieutenant-Commander Adolph Marx, who was the Judge-Advocate of the Maine Court of Inquiry in Havana Harbor.

On reaching the south coast of the Isle of Pines to-morrow or next day, this squadron, by shelling if necessary, will cover the landing of the marines, and an energetic campaign to rid the island of Spanish troops will begin immediately. It is known that a strong force of Spaniards is maintained there by General Blanco to protect his indispensable source of supplies, and as more than half of the island is well wooded and hilly, stubborn resistance may be encountered. A number of the lighter-draught vessels of Admiral Howell's blockade squadron on the western division of Cuba have been ordered to support the landing party, and will take station in the shallow channels between the Isle of Pines and its nearest Cuban port, Batabano, to cut off the retreat of the Spanish garrison and to prevent General Blanco from sending forward any reinforcements.

A CAMPAIGN OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

The campaign is considered of vital importance by the naval and military authorities, and the marines will have an opportunity to prove their fighting ability if they succeed in carrying out the wish of the authorities to secure complete control of the island within a week.

The Isle of Pines has just about the same area as the State of Rhode Island. It is forty-three miles long and thirty-five miles wide, its chief town being located on the north coast, about thirty miles south of Cuba. Its population is about two thousand, but on account of its remarkable salubrity this is materially increased in winter by the large number of health-seekers from Havana. Its coast line is deeply indented with bays and inlets, affording fine anchorages, but, except on the south shore, it cannot be approached by deep-draught vessels. It is well watered, and has several rivers navigable inland about five miles by craft drawing ten feet. Its soil is remarkably fertile, and over half the island is admirably adapted for grazing purposes.

JUDGE HOBSON MADE POSTMASTER.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The President to-day appointed Judge J. M. Hobson, father of Lieutenant Hobson, of Merrimack fame, postmaster at Greensboro, Ala. Mr. Hobson is a Democrat, and the nomination was made at the earnest request of his Republican fellow-townsmen as a mark of good feeling.

ROYAL BLUE LINE TO WASHINGTON.

Schedule now in effect. Two "Royal Blue Limited" trains leave New-York at 11:30 a. m. and 1 p. m., making the run to Washington in five hours.

THE CAPTURE OF COAMO.

GENERAL MILES CALLS IT VERY IMPORTANT AND WELL EXECUTED.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The War Department to-day gave out the following delayed telegram:

Ponce, August 9.
Secretary of War, Washington:
The following received from General Wilson: "General Ernst's brigade captured Coamo 8:30 this morning. Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Colonel Hulings, commanding, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Biddle, of my staff, having made a turning movement through the mountains, striking the Albion road half a mile beyond town, captured the entire garrison of Coamo, about one hundred and fifty men. Spanish Commander Hierro and Captain Lopez killed. Our loss reported six wounded, only one severely. Men and officers behaved excellently."

Colonel Hulings and Colonel Biddle are especially to be commended. This is very important capture and well executed. Names of wounded as soon as received here.

THE WOUNDED AT COAMO.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The War Department has received a dispatch from General Miles, under date of Ponce, August 10, as follows:

WAR NEWS OF TO-DAY.

The Spanish Cabinet has formally approved the peace protocol, and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador in Washington, has been empowered to sign the instrument. It is believed that an announcement of the suspension of hostilities will be made to-day.

It was announced in Washington that the campaign against Havana had begun, and that an expedition of marines had started to capture the Isle of Pines.

Dispatches were received in Washington from General Miles announcing that General Schwan had driven back a strong Spanish force north of Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Two privates were killed and Lieutenant Byron and fourteen soldiers were wounded. The Spanish loss was heavy.

VICTORY IN PORTO RICO.

SCHWAN ENTERS MAYAGUEZ.

FOLLOWING UP HIS REPULSE OF THE SPANISH FORCES.

Washington, Aug. 12.—At 1 o'clock this morning the War Department posted the following dispatch:

"Ponce, August 11.
"Secretary of War, Washington:
"Following from Schwan: 'Immediately after repulse yesterday Spanish troops, joined by what were left in Mayaguez, moved in direction Larcs. Have sent scouts in that direction.'

SPANIARDS DRIVEN BACK.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The War Department late this afternoon received the following dispatch from General Miles:

Ponce, via Bermuda, August 11.
Secretary of War, Washington:
The following message received from Schwan:

"Camp, near Hormigueros, 10th.—Advance guard, including cavalry of this command, while reconnoitering northwest of Rosario River, near Hormigueros, developed strong Spanish force which lay concealed in hills north of Mayaguez. In general engagement that followed Lieutenant Byron, 8th Cavalry, my aide-de-camp, was wounded in foot, and Private Fernberger, Company D, 11th Infantry, and one other private were killed, and fourteen enlisted men were wounded."

"It is reported that the most, if not the entire, Spanish garrison of Mayaguez and surrounding country, consisting of 1,000 regulars and 200 volunteers, took part in the engagement. We drove enemy from his position, and it is believed inflicted heavy loss. A wounded Spanish lieutenant was found in field and brought in our lines. Conduct of officers and men was beyond all praise. I propose to continue my march on Mayaguez at early hour to-morrow."

BROOKE ROUTS THE SPANIARDS.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from General Miles, under date of Ponce, August 10:

"Secretary of War, Washington:
"Have established telegraphic communication with General Brooke, who reports that in a skirmish on the 8th with the enemy about three miles north of Guayama General Hains forced enemy to retreat. The following men of the 4th Ohio were wounded, none killed: Captain Edward O. Thompson, Company K, in right breast; Private Samuel J. Jones, right knee; Private Noble W. Haniacker, Company C, in ankle; Private Harry S. Haines, Company C, in right foot; Private William Jeddington, Company A, in right hip."

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Secretary of War, Washington:
The following is a list of wounded in the 16th

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SPAIN APPROVES THE TERMS.

CABINET EMPOWERS M. CAMBON TO SIGN PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE TO-DAY.

BELIEF THAT HOSTILITIES WILL BE SUSPENDED AT ONCE

Madrid, Aug. 11, 10 p. m.—The Government has received the protocol, and the Cabinet Council rose at 9:40 p. m., having approved it.

The Government will send a dispatch to M. Cambon to-night, empowering him to sign the preliminaries of peace.

The day has been diplomatically one of the busiest since the outbreak of the war. There have been no fewer than three Cabinet Councils, in addition to various diplomatic conferences.

Though the text of the protocol was not received until the evening was well advanced, the Government had been made fully acquainted with its contents through Paris.

The matter was practically settled at the Cabinet meeting this afternoon, and the receipt of the actual document, therefore, only required a meeting of the Cabinet for a formal acceptance.

NO MODIFICATION OF THE ORIGINAL TERMS.

Ministers adhere to the statement that the protocol contains no modification of the original terms—only new suggestions.

They expect it will be signed in Washington to-morrow (Friday), and that a suspension of hostilities will be announced.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, assures the correspondent of The Associated Press that the negotiations for the peace treaty will take place in Paris; but he says the commissioners have not yet been appointed.

The terms of the protocol will not be published until the instrument has been signed.

MADRID AND THE PROTOCOL.

SIGNATURE TO-DAY.

SAGASTA OPPOSES CONVOKING THE CORTES—ARMY OFFICERS AWAITING EVENTS—SCANDALS EXPECTED.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Madrid, Aug. 11.—The Queen Regent and the Cabinet have agreed to the peace protocol, and its final acceptance is now believed to be merely a matter of form, although Premier Sagasta denies that he has authorized M. Cambon to modify the Spanish note, and states that the Cabinet at Madrid will itself make any modifications that may be expedient. Señor Sagasta is still opposed to convoking the Cortes, because the bitterness of the discussions likely to ensue might, in his opinion, kindle disturbances in the provinces.

Peace being now assured, orders have been issued to remove the torpedo defences at Cartagena and Cadiz.

The burning question on every one's lips, now that the war is over, is, What is the attitude of the army leaders? among whom General Polavieja stands forth as the sole out-and-out champion of the dynasty. General Weyler remains the Sphinx of the dynastic opposition, striving to group under his banner all discontented spirits, whether Carlist, Republican or Socialist, but careful investigation shows that real partisans of this Spanish Boulanger, although noisy, are few, and scandals connected with his accumulating a princely fortune while soldiers under his command were unpaid have, fortunately for Spain, greatly diminished General Weyler's prestige.

The remaining marshals and generals, nearly all of whom owe their advancement to service in the Philippines or Cuba, carefully abstain from committing themselves to any political party. This is the case even with such extreme Alfonsists as Azcarraza and Chinchilla, the present Captain-General of Madrid, who, like the rest, are simply awaiting events.

Meanwhile it is evident that the first result of peace will be not to diminish but to increase the permanent military establishment of the country, because Señor Sagasta recognizes the necessity of offering scope to the army by providing posts for several thousand officers who must soon return home. This involves the creation of new regiments and costly staff appointments, which the Ministry of War has already taken in hand.

The drift of public opinion here is aptly illustrated by the following remark made by Señor Sagasta to one of his friends:

"We have at least the consolation amid our misfortunes of knowing that we have in Cuba and the Philippines bequeathed to the United States almost insurmountable difficulties, which for many years to come it will be in our power to render still more formidable should it be our policy to do so."

DISCUSSION IN THE CABINET.

Madrid, Aug. 11.—The Queen Regent presided at the Cabinet meeting this morning. Premier Sagasta and the other Ministers, on emerging from the palace, explained that, while they had not yet received the full text of President McKinley's reply, they had received an announcement from the French Foreign Office which covered the case. The President's answer, however, was then being transmitted to the Spanish Government.

A second Cabinet Council was held in the afternoon. Before entering the council chamber several of the Cabinet Ministers said the advice received from the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, Señor Leon y Castillo, were that the protocol contained no changes in the conditions and only slight modifications of the terms of the Spanish note. The Ministers added that so soon as the text of the protocol was received and approved M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, would be authorized to sign it.

It was also said that the settlement would be a mere formality and that it will be completed without difficulty.

Before the afternoon Cabinet meeting Señor Moret, the former Minister for the Colonies, had a long conference with Señor Sagasta. Señor Moret has been frequently mentioned in connection with the presidency of the Spanish commission to draw up the treaty of peace with the United States, as he is intimately acquainted with colonial matters.

Official circles believe that the convocation of the Cortes can be postponed until the end of September, and it is further said that a suspension of hostilities will be telegraphically announced by both governments immediately after M. Cambon has signed the protocol.

MERRITT NOT RESTRAINED.

Merritt undoubtedly is pursuing his campaign in Luzon. It is stated positively that he is under no restraining order from the War Department, but that it is left entirely to his own discretion when and how to attack Manila. Inasmuch as it has been reported from Cavite that he was simply waiting the arrival there of the double-turreted monitor Monadnock, it is presumed this attack will soon follow, if it has not been made already; for, according to the calculation of the Navy Department, the Monadnock is about due now at Cavite. While they are not quite clear as to General Merritt's purpose in deferring his attack until the vessel arrives, it is the opinion of the military officials that his plan is to plant the two monitors, the Monterey and the Monadnock, directly within range of the Manila batteries, and, if a demand for surrender is refused, to batter down those defences. Only fully armored vessels can be safely employed in such work, hence the delay on account of the non-arrival of the Monadnock.

If any one phase of the campaign could be

(Continued on second page.)